

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT 41st Infantry Regiment in Szczecin

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REFERENCES

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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1. The 41st Polish Infantry Regiment in Szczecin (Stettin) - Krzekowo is billeted in the former German barracks located on ulica Lukasinskiego. The regiment belonged to the 12th Infantry Division and the military district of Bydgoszcz. This also held true for the 43rd Infantry Regiment which was stationed in Szczecin and had its barracks on Aleja Wojska Polskiego. [redacted] the commander of the military district in Bydgoszcz was General Switelski. The commander of the 41st Regiment was Colonel Krasucki, a Russian.

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2. The 41st Infantry Regiment consisted, aside from the regimental staff, of the following units:

- a. A signal company which was equipped with about 15 Soviet radio stations, types A7A ("inferior") and MBM1 ("better"), together with telephones of types P48.
- b. A reconnaissance company (kompania zwiadu) which was equipped with patrol cars and motorcycles. The men were armed with machine pistols.
- c. Three battalions, each consisting of three rifle companies, a machine gun company and trench mortar company. Each rifle company had a heavy machine gun and each rifle platoon a light machine gun. The men were, as a rule, armed with short carbines model 1943. All of the weapons were Soviet-made. All of the three battalion commanders were Poles, one having been trained in the USSR and another a pre-war officer.
- d. A composite unit, in all probability an antitank company, which was equipped with three 45 mm guns and three antitank guns mounted on some kind of armored car chassis.

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- e. Antiaircraft company [redacted] with probably seven light antiaircraft guns or large-caliber antiaircraft machine guns.
- f. An engineering company (kompania saperow).
- g. A company for chemical defense (kompania OPCHM--Obrony Preciw-chemicznej), which only consisted of about twenty "gas-men". These men were equipped, among other things, with protective clothes and masks.
- h. Motor transportation company (kompania samochodowa) of trained drivers. The company had charge of all the regiment's vehicles which were allotted to battalions and companies according to their needs.
- i. An administrative company (kompania gospodarcza).
- j. Non-commissioned officers' school.

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3. The political training took up two hours a day, three times a week, lectures on Wednesdays, self-study in groups on Fridays, and reviews and examinations on Mondays. The instruction consisted not only of lectures about Lenin, Stalin, Rokossowski, Bierut, and Polish economics, but even, for example, Darwinism and several other subjects, which should give the conscripts "a scientific (not religious) view of things on the earth and people." Occasionally, the conscripts complained about the lectures, especially when the lectures dealt with friendship towards the Soviets and the East Germans. Even if this kind of behavior caused longer examinations, it so happened that no punishments were dealt out, with the higher command "smoothing over" the matter.

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1. Washington Comment: General Switelski was mentioned as the CO of the II Military District in 1949. In 1950 General Polturzycki was appointed to this position, [redacted]

It is unknown at the present time who holds this position.

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